**Coasts**

**Landforms of Erosion**

**Headlands and Bays**

Headlands and bays are formed in areas where there are bands of h…………. and s………. rock that are found at right angles to the coast.

Waves hit the cliffs causing erosion by h……….. a………… which is when …………………………………………………………………………………………. and abrasion which is when ………………………………………………………………………………………….The softer rock erodes fastest creating a b…………. . Here waves will slow down and d……….. will occur causing b………….. In areas of harder rocks h………. will occur with steep c……….

**Arches, Stacks, Stumps: Draw a sketch of formation**

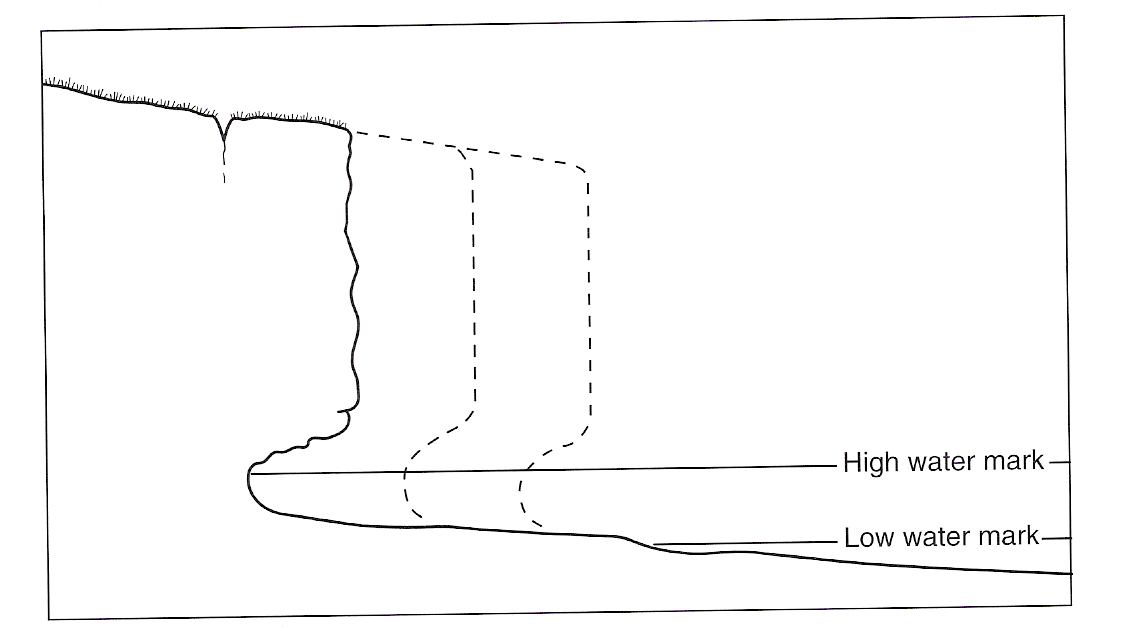
**A stump is formed by the processes of weathering and wave erosion acting on cliffs……….**

**Description: A stump is formed as a result of weathering and wave erosion occurring on a headland……..**

**(here you must describe the sequence of events and refer to the processes that are occurring)**

**Cliff Retreat and Wave cut platforms. In**

***Annotate the diagram to show how a wave cut platform is formed.***

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**Deposition on Coastlines**

**Longshore Drift.**

Draw a labeled diagram below to show how longshore drift occurs

When waves hit a beach at an angle longshore drift occurs. This is when particles are pushed at an angle up the beach in the s…………… When the b…………… occurs however the particle of beach material moves down the beach at right angles to the sea due to g………….. Over time particles will move along the beach. These can eventually be stopped either by natural features such as h……….. or by human features such as g…………….

**Depostional Landforms**

1. Spits and Bars

These are caused in locations where there is longshore drift. This is the process of when …………… (see above)

When there is a change in angle of the coastline and the sea is quite shallow the particles will continue to move by longshore drift and be deposited to start to form a spit.

This spit will eventually grow outwards. If there is no river it will form a b……… with a l……… behind it. If there is a river the spit cannot grow across it.

Occasional winds that come in the opposite direction and the r………….. of waves will cause the end to bend around.

Behind the spit is an area of slack water where there is d………… of particles. In this area a s……….. m………… grows.

**Mass Movement in Coastal Areas.**

Read the following text and then create an annotated diagram to illustrate it.

In the north east coast of Britain the cliffs are made of a soft clay mix called glacial till. It is very easily eroded at the base by waves from the north sea. It is also vulnerable to alternate wetting and drying. After a warm summer the clay cracked. There followed a period of constant rain and the water filled in the cracks and saturated the clay making it heavy and slippery.

The clay was also over a band of impermeable rock which meant that water did not seep down. The instability caused the cliff to slide in what is known as a rotational slip, causing the hotel at the top of the cliff to collapse.